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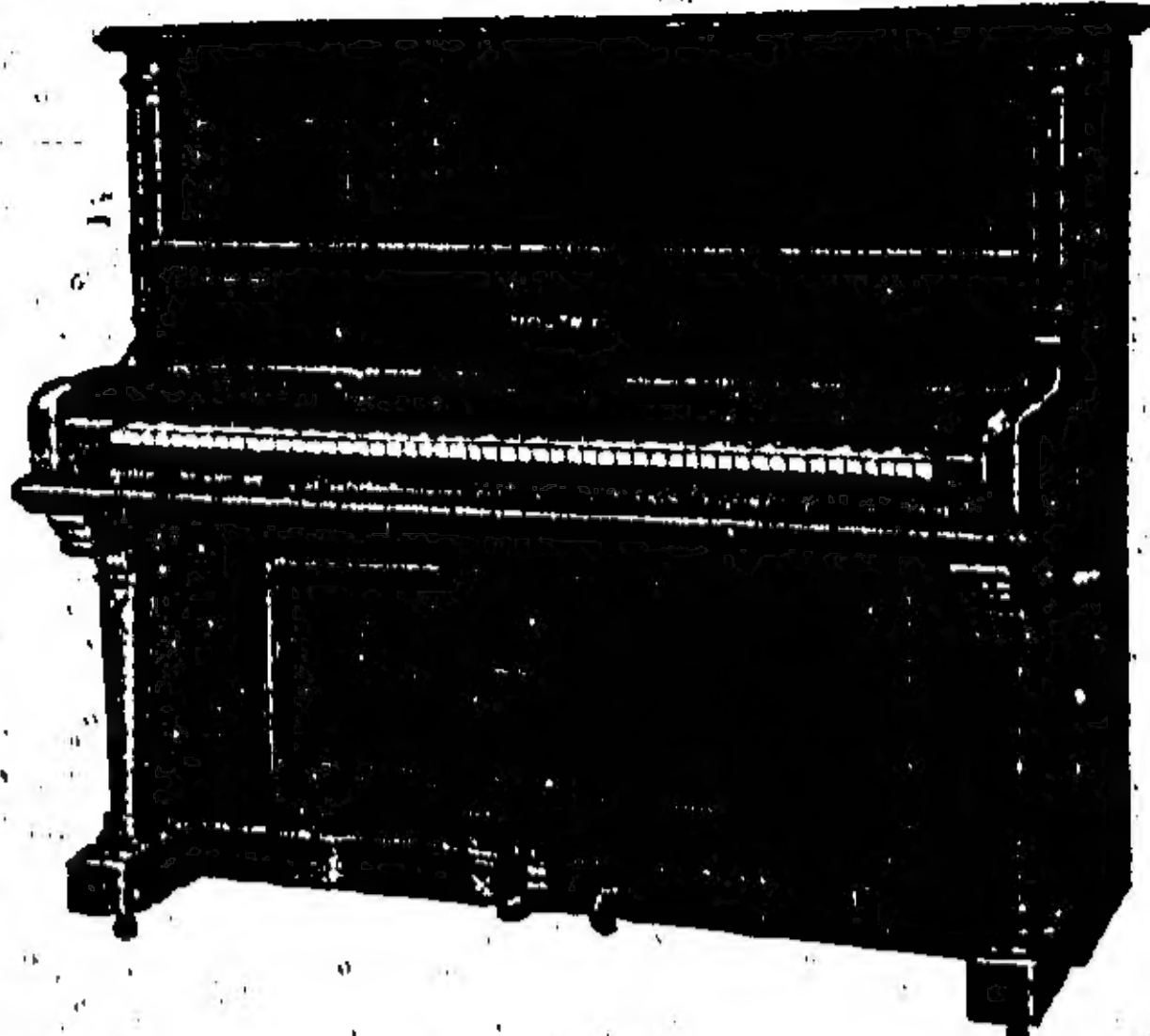
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## BATH ROBES.

Made of good cotton crepe, cut to our own pattern on loose easy lines and are not "skimpy."

The coolest and most comfortable wrap for Bath or night wear, and very useful for Bathing parties.

Inexpensively priced at \$3.00, \$4.00 & \$4.50 each.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

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Telephone 39.

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CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883

EPICURES A REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL CIGAR.

REINA MARIA EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR AND FAULTLESS BURNING.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

Do away with the Difficult Part of Office Work

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AGENTS IN FOOCHEW, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON:

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1239.

Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3338.

Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "Hingwah."

## WAR CHARITIES.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR "OUR DAY."

A meeting of the general committee of the War Charities was held in the Board room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., yesterday evening, to consider the arrangements for the celebration of "Our Day," Thursday, October 24th.

The Hon. Mr. D. LANGLISH presided, and among others present were:—The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the Committee; the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak; the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, and Messrs. H. P. White, T. F. Hough, E. Sutherland, R. M. Dyer, H. W. Bird, H. C. Sandford, T. Petrie, L. N. Leefe, Chan Kai Ming and M. K. Lo.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Last year, before considering the programme for "Our Day," the Chairman made a statement regarding the allocations of Funds collected by the War Charities Committee. This year it is unnecessary for me to do so, as we published all the particulars only a short time ago. A member of the Committee has suggested that we should go in more for advertising and carry on a publicity campaign, and any suggestions or assistance he can give us in that direction I am sure will be much appreciated. The object of our existence as a Committee is to raise funds for War Charities, and we should leave no stone unturned to gain that end. I may say that our recent effort through the agency of the various clubs in the Colony is showing promising results, which will be more apparent as time goes on, and where we find it requires a little encouragement we will try and arrange for that encouragement to be given. An amount of about \$32,000 has been collected from Chinese subscribers and this is being made public through the Press. (Applause.) As you know, this meeting has been called with the object of considering the arrangements for "Our Day," which falls on Thursday, 24th October. I have been asked to say that H.E. the Governor regrets he was unable to preside at this meeting, but he hopes we will be able to draw up a satisfactory programme for "Our Day." The following telegram was received by H.E. the Governor from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 11th June and was published at that time. But in order that it may be fresh in your minds when considering this matter, I will just read the message to you.

"Our Day 1918. For fourth year Order of St. John of Jerusalem and British Red Cross Society appeal to all overseas who desire to relieve sufferings of sick and wounded of the forces of His Majesty and of His Allies. Joint committee appeals on Our Day 24th October next. Your co-operation is asked. In every theatre of war Red Cross work increases and now costs over \$50,000 a week. Troops from all parts of Empire benefit. We are deeply grateful for munificent help sent from all parts of the world and have confidence that our friends at Home and overseas will rally again to our call. The King hopes that joint committee of Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem will be enabled until victory is won and the peace of the world assured to maintain without abatement its sacred mission to the wounded, the sick, and the prisoners, whose welfare has our unflinching solicitude and our heartfelt sympathy. Their Majesties the Queen and Queen Alexandra graciously support this appeal. We ask you to help us by making our needs known as widely as possible."

"Signed: ARTHUR, Grand Prior, Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and LAYDON, Chairman, Council of Red Cross."

Continuing, the CHAIRMAN said:—We cannot turn a deaf ear to an appeal of this sort and I am sure every member of the Committee is prepared to do his utmost to make our efforts on "Our Day," a success which will add largely to the Funds of the Red Cross. (Hear, hear.) It is proposed in the first place to have a sale of roses in the morning of "Our Day" under the auspices of Lady May. Lady May has kindly consented to supervise the arrangements for this part of the programme, and I am sure that in itself will ensure a large and profitable sale of roses. The fair ladies who assist as street hawkers on these occasions have now become very expert at their business, and I feel we may safely leave this part of the programme in the hands of Lady May and her assistants. (Applause.) In the afternoon the Gymkhana Club propose to hold a gymkhana on the Race Course in aid of the Red Cross and the usual means that pertain to a Race Course will be found of relieving the public of any surplus money they may be possessed of in aid of this good cause. In the evening it is proposed to arrange an attractive programme of an international character in the Public Gardens elsewhere. The details of this programme I propose we leave to the supervision of the members of this committee who are closely associated with the histrionic art. They are Mr. Hay, Mr. Leefe, Mr. Bird, Mr. Bird and Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Dyer has, I understand, very kindly consented to lend his valuable co-operation, and I do not think you could find six gentlemen better qualified for the business. They will divide their labours among themselves and invite the assistance of all others who may be required. I understand Mr. Hay and Mr. Sinclair hope to be able to arrange a theatrical performance in the Theatre about this time; opening, say, on the Saturday after "Our Day," in which case the supervision of the evening performance on "Our Day" will fall upon the other

four members of this section of the Committee. I may say we have had promises of support in arranging this international programme from our American friends, and the Chinese hope to arrange an attractive procession; the Japanese have promised to assist, and the Portuguese will help with musical items and will co-operate in every way. (Applause.) The matter is still very much in an embryonic state and the actual place in which the entertainment will be held has not yet been settled. The Public Gardens have much to recommend them, but I am not at all sure that a better firework show and a larger crowd could not be attracted to the Race Course. This matter will, however, be carefully gone into by those members of the Committee who have undertaken to supervise this part of the programme. If any members have any further suggestions to make I shall be glad to hear them. Before I sit down I may say that our Chinese friends have arranged for a theatrical performance similar to that given last year, which, I am sure, will add greatly to the Funds of the Red Cross.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the following resolution:—"That the War Charities Committee take in hand the organisation of 'Our Day,' 1918, which will include:—

- 1.—Sale of roses under Lady May.
- 2.—Gymkhana under the Gymkhana Committee.
- 3.—An evening entertainment in the Happy Valley or elsewhere.
- 4.—A theatrical performance at the City Hall.
- 5.—A Chinese theatrical performance at the discretion of the Chinese members of the Committee.

and that the Executive Committee be given authority to arrange the details and to carry out this programme, adding to their number as may be necessary."

Mr. E. P. White seconded the resolution, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously, the Chairman remarking that he hoped they would be able to arrange a successful programme for "Our Day" which would surpass results of other years. (Applause.) The meeting then terminated.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## EURASIAN WOMAN RETURNS FROM BANISHMENT.

PARENTS OWN TIN MINES AND RUBBER PLANTATIONS.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Violet Brown, a young Eurasian woman, was charged with returning from banishment before the expiration of her term.

Sergeant Cockle stated that defendant had been banished to Shanghai a year ago, for a period of ten years, as she was considered to be an undesirable character. She had been living in an immoral life. She subsequently left for Singapore and then returned a few days ago to Hongkong. He believed that she was slightly unhinged in her mind. She was born of very good parentage, and was well educated. Her parents were living in Kuala Lumpur, and owned several rich tin mines and rubber plantations there. She could speak English, Chinese and Japanese very fluently.

Violet Brown, who stood opposite the dock and with tears streaming down her cheeks, said her father had sent her money and she thought she would return to Hongkong. Thence she intended to go back to her parents.

Mr. Wood: Have you any friends or relatives who will look after you in Hongkong?—Defendant:—Yes, I have some friends and they will take care of me. I want to find them.

Mr. Wood: Very well; I shall remand the case till to-morrow to enable you to get into communication with your friends. Defendant (plaintively): Why have I been banished at all?

Mr. Wood: That does not matter; you have been banished and you have returned unlawfully. You go and find your friends and return to this Court to-morrow.

Defendant was then led out of the Court, weeping, by Sergeant Cockle.

## COMPANY MEETING.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., was held yesterday, at noon, at the office of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. E. J. Chapman presided, and there were present:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. W. S. Brown (Directors), Messrs. M. S. Northcote and A. D. Gee (shareholders) and Mr. C. Bernard Brown (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—The accounts call for little comment, as the result is practically the same as last year. The net profit is \$11,912.10 against \$11,508.31, a difference of only \$3.88. In spite of the increased cost of stores and coal, you will note with satisfaction that the Company has maintained its position, which is due chiefly to a larger turn-over. The available profit is \$14,080.84, and your Directors trust that the following appropriation will meet with your approval.

Pay a Dividend of 7 per cent. \$7,000.00  
Write off Machinery ..... 3,000.00  
Write off Buildings ..... 1,500.00  
Carry forward to New A/c ..... 2,500.81  
\$14,080.81

The report and accounts were adopted, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. M. S. Northcote.

Mr. E. J. Chapman was re-elected a Director, on the proposition of Sir Paul Chater, seconded by Mr. Northcote.

Mr. Percy Smith was re-elected auditor at a remuneration of \$100.

The CHAIRMAN said:—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants are ready and may be had on application.

four members of this section of the Committee. I may say we have had promises of support in arranging this international programme from our American friends, and the Chinese hope to arrange an attractive procession; the Japanese have promised to assist, and the Portuguese will help with musical items and will co-operate in every way. (Applause.) The matter is still very much in an embryonic state and the actual place in which the entertainment will be held has not yet been settled. The Public Gardens have much to recommend them, but I am not at all sure that a better firework show and a larger crowd could not be attracted to the Race Course. This matter will, however, be carefully gone into by those members of the Committee who have undertaken to supervise this part of the programme. If any members have any further suggestions to make I shall be glad to hear them. Before I sit down I may say that our Chinese friends have arranged for a theatrical performance similar to that given last year, which, I am sure, will add greatly to the Funds of the Red Cross.

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(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

## TRANSFER.

No. 988 Sapper A. G. Marshall, was enrolled on 3rd August, 1918, and posted to Engineer Company.

No. 335 Spr. C. M. McInnes, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 7th August, 1918.

No. 361 Pte. A. Gibbs, "B" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 30th July, 1918.

## ATTACHED.

No. 734 Pte. S. E. Grimstone, M. Gun Co., is attached to the Mounted Section, from 8th August, 1918.

## TRANSFER.

No. 582 Pte. A. Leon is transferred from "B" Co. to "D" Co., dated 8th August, 1918.

## LEAVE.

and-Lieut. G. C. Moxon, Mounted Sec., is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 31st October, 1918.

Pte. J. C. Ferguson, Stretcher Bearer Section, is granted 6 weeks' leave, on medical grounds, from 8th Aug., 1918.

Pte. N. L. Railton, "D" Co., is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 14th October, 1918.

## RIFLES.

All ranks will send their rifles to Headquarters for inspection by the Armourer before commencing the Annual Musketry Course.

No. 1 Platoon will send their rifles to Headquarters on Monday, 12th inst. They will be ready for issue on Wednesday morning, 14th inst.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT.

J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Tuesday, 13th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New

Layers' Class only.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

Thursday, 15th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New D. R. F.

Class only.

Friday, 16th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT.

W. RUSSELL.

9th to 18th inst.:—

E. L. Manning Nightly. Parades as per posters posted at Headquarters.

Engine Drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m. on and from 10th inst.

Officers next for duty:—Belcher's

Lieut. Hall, Lieut. and-Lieut. Hill, Lieut. and-Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty:—Class 1, at Belcher's, at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/1) examination. Class 2, at Belcher's, at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff-Sergeants Owendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C. (Class 3, at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff-Sergeants Barclay and White, R.E., and Sgt. Williams, H.K.D.C.)

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR

H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 13th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's

Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 3 and 4.

The following will attend:—Corpl. Edgumbe, L/Cpl. Perry and Brown, Ptes. Dyer Ball, Stubbs, Sutherland, Williamson, A. E. Wood, Chapman, Digby, Kent, Lancaster, Wells, Wilson and H. M. Webb. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 14th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 4 Platoon on Polo Ground. T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping.

The following will attend:—Sergt. Schneepel, Lce.-Corpl. D'Azevedo, Ptes. A. Rowan and G. Rowan.

"Casuals" of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons will attend also. Dress, drill order without rifles.

Thursday, 15th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4.

The following will attend:—Sergt. Humphreys, Corpl. MacKichan, L/Cpl. Hancock, Ptes. Falconer, Hayward, Hoofe, MacFarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Donnelly, Franklin, Griffin, Newall, Trattman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 16th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

POSTERS ON GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to pasting several posters on Government property and was fined \$1 for each poster.

## THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of lead from a steamer in harbour.

Defendant was seen leaving the steamer by a junk-master with the lead in his possession and was arrested.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour, and complimented the junk-master on his prompt action.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A COAT.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a coat.

Sergeant Blackman stated that defendant was seen coming out of Lower Lascar Road, and by a *lukong*, who arrested him. Defendants asked for an opportunity of finding the man who gave him the coat.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case.

## A SCHOOL-BOY IN TROUBLE.

Antonio Ng, a student of St. Joseph's College, was charged with stealing two silver watches, a fountain-pen, and a pair of gold-links from some members of the Victoria Recreation Club.

Sergeant Blackman stated that Messrs. F. Franco, C. Soares, and an Indian gentleman were having a bath at the Victoria Recreation Club on Thursday evening and left their clothes in the dressing room. On their return, they found that the articles mentioned were missing. They telephoned to the Central Police Station and it was discovered that defendant was seen loitering about the place. The Police visited his house and found the articles in his possession.

Defendant said he had two witnesses to call—an Englishman, and a Chinese friend. He was talking to the Englishman on the V.R.C. verandah, and, after leaving him, went to the telephone, where he found an envelope containing the articles, so he took them to his house to make enquiries as to the owner.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

## "B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 13th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Cricket Club. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

5.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummies.

5.30 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Instruction in T.E.T.

Friday, 16th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

## MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 12th inst.:—

5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Wednesday, 14th inst.:—

5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, as above.

Friday, 16th inst.:—

7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

## MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 12th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order.

Thursday, 15th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

## SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 13th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, clean fatigue.

## RECRUITS.

Monday, 12th and Friday, 16th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground under Sergt. Oxberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress, drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT.

J. E. W. BEARD.

LEAVE.

Cadet W. Forsyth is granted 1 month's leave from 8th August, 1918.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 14th inst.:—

6 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

Saturday, 17th inst.:—

1.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

C. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C. Hongkong, 9th August, 1918.



CORRESPONDENCE.

PUBLISH THE LIST!

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Great play has been made of late with the wonderful "substitution list," which, one would be tempted to believe, contains a galaxy of talent hitherto unsuspected among the Colony's "out of works." Apparently these noble fellows are ready (for a consideration) at a moment's notice to step into the shoes of experienced specialists in every line of business, and do their work in a manner which they themselves never in their wildest dream even imagined themselves capable of. Employers are urged to explore the list and find there the heavenly remedy for all the deficiencies in their depleted staffs. Of whom does the list consist? Of course some are Cadets, supernumeraries who can perform miscellaneous tasks beyond the compass of the ordinary mortal, but there must be some others. Where do they all come from? And what have they been doing up to now? Some must have hid their light under a bushel for years past. "The man in the street," as well as the harassed employer, would like to be let into the secret. Or is it all "camouflage" to disguise the enormities being perpetrated daily in our midst under the sacred name of "conscription"? In other words, are they all "duds"? Yours truly,

CURIOUS.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1918.

THE CONSCRIPTION ALLOWANCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I have read with no inconsiderable amount of interest the letter by "Taxpayer" which appeared in your issue of the 6th inst., and desire to state that I heartily endorse every word of it. It was a very outspoken epistle, and I am quite certain that his views on the subject are shared by many in the community.

I think it is high time that racial distinction in the Empire should be done away with in this united struggle for freedom and equality. What do the Authorities mean by this difference in the allowance? Do they mean us to infer by it that the services of non-European subjects are worth only half of those of the Europeans? Are we not fighting side by side for the same cause? If so, then why this great difference in the allowance? It is a gross insult to all non-European subjects, and the sooner it is rectified the better for all concerned; otherwise, the engendering of ill-feeling is sure to be the result.

Recently a message from Hong made it clear that non-European subjects who desire to enlist in His Majesty's Forces for service abroad are to receive the same rate of pay as the British (English) soldier. This is fair play. Why, then, can we not receive fair play here? It is a question beyond my understanding, and perhaps you, Mr. Editor, may be able to enlighten me on this point. I hope the Authorities will awaken to the fact, and hasten to rectify this injustice or it may tend to discourage enlistment.—Yours faithfully,

A COLONIAL.

Hongkong, August 9th, 1918.  
[The object of the Authorities is, presumably, to secure equality of sacrifice, as far as possible, by making the allowances correspond to the scale of living of the recipients.—Ed., H.D.P.]

THE APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—In the Appeal Court, yesterday, Major Morgan, in referring to our firm, said:—"Denison, Ram & Gibbs—one away."

Will you allow us to state that the "one away"—Mr. Gibbs—left here the year after the war broke out and volunteered for service in a munitions factory in England, where he has been engaged ever since.

He is not "away" in the sense of being on holiday.—We are, yours faithfully,  
DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.

SIKH WAR WOUNDED SOLDIERS' FUND.

The Hon. Secretary of the Sikh Temple very thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the above Fund:—

Brought forward	\$324.50
Messrs. M. J. Patel & Co.	50.00
Wassiamall & Assomall	31.00
Assomall Brothers	31.00
D. Chela Ram	31.00
K. J. Chotar Mall	15.00
Dial Dass & Sons	15.00
T. Purnamall	10.00
B. Watan Mall	10.00
P. D. Melmani & Co.	10.00
	\$527.50

A SEQUEL TO THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

INDIAN CONSTABLE CONVICTED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, the case was concluded, before Mr. J. R. Wood, in which an Indian constable, B143, was charged with neglecting his duty on the occasion of the murder of Sergeant Glendinning at Tai O on July 17th.

Mr. T. H. King (acting D.S.P.) prosecuted and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the defendant.

Mr. King, in addressing the Magistrate for the prosecution, said he did not intend to deal with the facts of the case. They stood for themselves. But he wished to take the point in the statement which the defendant made in the course of his evidence, to the effect that there would not have been such conduct in the army and that he would not have run away. That implied, to his mind, that defendant attributed his conduct and actions to some defect, either in the instruction or discipline or organisation of the Police Force, and to rebut that he would relate to the Magistrate certain incidents from the history of the Sikh Police Force. The first incident he wished to refer to was the Cheung Chow affair in 1912. In that case three Indians lost their lives, and he wished to place before the Magistrate an unvarnished account of the affair which had been given to the Police by the pirate leader who was captured. He stated that the pirates were divided into three parties at Cheung Chow and, as they were proceeding along, one of them met an Indian constable who stopped him. The pirate fired, killing the constable. Another pirate proceeded to the Police Station and an Indian constable, attempting to stop him, was killed. Altogether three Indians were murdered: two of them had been in the army; the other had never been a soldier. Mr. King then gave a brief account of the splendid conduct of the Sikh Police in the Mongkok armed robbery case and in the Gresson Street tragedy, and pointed out that in neither instance was there a European or superior officer to guide them. One of the Indians who was wounded at Gresson Street was still in Hospital. The Sikh police had behaved extremely well and he could multiply the cases if he looked through the records. The men did not lose their minds. The defendant was fully cognisant of those facts, which it was only fair to the Sikhs to mention, and he put it to the Magistrate that with such records and such traditions of the Sikh contingent behind him defendant could not say that his conduct on this occasion was due to the defect in either the instruction, discipline, or the organisation of the Police Force to which he belonged. Defendant's duty was to remain at the Tai O station on guard; instead he had run away.

Mr. Shenton, addressing the Magistrate on behalf of the defendant, said the charge against his client was neglect of his duty at Tai O on July 17th. It was important to consider how far the defendant was responsible for what he submitted to the Magistrate was one of the most serious tragedies in the history of the Colony. It was their first duty to ascertain what was the approximate cause of the tragedy. The defendant was not responsible according to the result of what he did, but according to the degree of culpability attached to him. He would say that the main and the chief approximate cause of the tragedy was that B18 was allowed to go back on bail to Tai O, without an escort, and he laid particular stress on the fact that when he was allowed out on bail Sergeant Glendinning had no right to exercise any restraint on the man. He was a free agent.

Mr. Wood—I do not agree with you. He has as much right as any Police officer. Mr. Shenton—That is my submission. I am simply criticising.

Continuing, Mr. Shenton said B18 having gone back to Tai O had unrestricted access to the arms in the Indian room. The arms were placed in such a manner that anyone going into the room could easily take them. The rack, he submitted, should have been padlocked and a number of keys (not one key) should have been kept by superior officers. Then anybody going to that rack could only have got a rifle out of it by obtaining the leave of somebody in authority. Of course, it could not possibly be argued that only Sergeant Glendinning should have access to those arms. For instance, there might be a piracy and he might be killed, and the rest would be helpless. But he did say that unrestricted access to the room should not have been given to everyone. The first approximate cause was that B18 was allowed to go to Tai O without an

escort and the other cause was that there was unrestricted access to the arms and ammunition. Had there been no access to the arms and had not B18 gone back, Sergeant Glendinning would not have been shot, except with the cognisance of the officers in authority. That was the kernel of his case. He was quite sure that had B18 gone to one of the Indian sergeants and asked him for a rifle, he would have been questioned as to his purpose and there would then have been no question of fright; in fact, the tragedy would not have occurred. There was another approximate cause, but it was not of such importance. That was the reduction in the strength of Tai O, which, he submitted, should not have been reduced to one European. In that connection he much appreciated the remarks of Mr. King, which brought home to their minds the dangerous times in which they were living. The whole Court would appreciate those remarks if they brought the fact home to the authorities. This phase of the approximate cause of the tragedy was the subject of the first recommendation which the jury, at the death enquiry, made, although, as a matter of fact, the evidence now before the Court was not before them. Furthermore, the defendant stated—he had no doubt that it was honest, as he appeared to be deeply grieved at what had occurred—that had there been somebody who had exercised some authority that tragedy would never have happened. The fact of another white man being present might not have saved the life of Sergeant Glendinning, but the other occurrences would have been stopped, and Mrs. Glendinning would have been saved the terrible ordeal she went through. That was even apparent from the evidence of Sergeant Perkins, who said that when he arrived at the wharf there was a constable in uniform with a carbine, and also four or five other Indians. They went with him to the Police Station and rendered assistance. Let them consider the evidence of the Chinese sergeant. He said he saw defendant and ordered him to take up a certain position and fire at B18 when he came out. This order the defendant obeyed. There one could see the effect of the very smallest exercise of authority. The reduction of the staff, although perhaps not the whole kernel of the occurrence, was responsible for a great deal of what had happened. Experience had now been purchased, at a terrible cost—at the cost of the life of Sergeant Glendinning and the awful experience of Mrs. Glendinning. He would say no more on that matter, but he thought he would be justified in commenting on the question of instructions. They knew that after the Dumb Bell Island incident, which was a very serious affair, special instructions were issued, but they did not appear to have been put into any particular concrete form. It furthermore appeared that the general instructions of the constables were left to the discretion of the Sergeant-Majors. He thought that particular passages in the Police Regulation Book with the details of instruction were of importance to the men and should be earmarked in a more pronounced manner. They might print them. He wished further to add that he had received intimation to the effect that general instructions in Hindustani were posted at the out-stations. Probably Mr. King when he gave evidence was not aware of this. Now, there were two defences or quasi defences which defendant was entitled to make. He did not for a single moment suggest that defendant was not guilty of a breach of duty. It was impossible to so argue. But nevertheless, he was entitled, either to justify his conduct or he was entitled to argue in mitigation. There were two courses open to him. There were two courses open to him fully carried out his duties or that he had not been remiss in them, but, as regards justification, he submitted that defendant was entitled to look to his superior Indian officers. When he saw them running he was justified in thinking that they were carrying out their duties as they should be carried out, and as he had received no orders from them he was entitled to assume that there were no orders which they considered meet to give him. Secondly, he submitted that the circumstances were such that the defendant could not have been expected to do otherwise than he did. He appeared to have seen his superior officers run away. He had seen them run to the back of the hill. It was quite possible, and he thought it was a just and proper comment to make, that he assumed they were rallying at the back of that hill and that he went up there with possibly the object of meeting them. There was

undoubtedly at the time among both Indians and Chinese a sudden and general panic in the station. It was undoubtedly so and defendant was carried away by what he saw. Again, he thought it would be fair comment to say that the men of the East were not of the same phlegmatic temperament as the men of the West. The ideas which would come into the heads of the latter under these exceptional circumstances would make them act, whilst the men of the East would be carried away to a certain extent. Therefore, he submitted that had there been anybody in authority at the time to do anything in the way of rallying those men, the defendant would not be before the Court that day. Those were the circumstances which he felt he could justly and properly place before the Magistrate on the ground of justification. As regards mitigation—and here he felt he was on surer ground—first and foremost he submitted that the presence or otherwise of a European was an outstanding feature in the case. Had there been a European, he had no hesitation in saying that at the exact moment when the shots were fired, or shortly afterwards, there would have been a rallying of the men. It might be argued, and no doubt the point had occurred to the Magistrate, that defendant was armed with a rifle and with ammunition on duty, but he submitted that defendant's position was infinitely worse than that of the other Indians who were in the room at the time the shots were fired. What the Indian Sergeants should have done was to have armed all the men in the Indians' room, as the arms and ammunition were there, and then made an attack en masse on B18, and the situation could have been dealt with adequately, whereas, the defendant was alone and if he attempted to do anything he would have been shot. An unorganised attack meant certain death. There was no use in expecting defendant to have gone into the charge-room, when a number of shots were being fired, and add to those whom he believed already dead. Two other facts might be mentioned in mitigation. Defendant undoubtedly came back at the request of the Sergeant interpreter and took up a position, preventing him from running amok in the Chinese village. He met the launch and rendered assistance. As he had already said, they must not be carried away by the details and think of what ought to have been done or might have been done; or whether defendant was guilty of the results which followed. What they had to decide was whether defendant was guilty of neglect of duty, and if the Magistrate considered defendant was guilty of neglect of duty and was not at all justified in his conduct, they must regard such neglect of duty as a thing by itself, without considering what had actually happened. They must regard it in the light of any other breach of duty. In conclusion, he would refer once again to what he called the approximate cause of the tragedy. The responsibility for what happened could not possibly be said to rest on defendant's conduct. That responsibility was thrown on those who were responsible for the approximate cause of the happenings.

Mr. Wood, in summing up, said a good deal of time had been spent on the Police regulations. He thought it would be an advantage if Superintendents of Police would add a simple statement of the general Police duties at the head of any future regulation book that was issued. Continuing, Mr. Wood said: I would like to associate myself with that part of the comments made by the jury at the death enquiry that steps should be taken to see that the staff at Tai O station is, in future, increased to two Europeans, at least until some communication is established with other parts.

After dealing with the evidence the Magistrate, addressing defendant, said: I have to bear in mind that you were on duty in uniform and had arms. I have to remember that you left your post after you heard the shots fired and because you were afraid. I have to remember that though you are not directly responsible for what happened, the consequences of what you did are very serious. B18 killed the Sergeant, fired at Mrs. Glendinning and then was able to set the station on fire. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned for three months with hard labour.

The case against the Senior Sergeants has been remanded until Monday afternoon, bail being fixed at \$250 each.

(Other Local News will be found on page 6.)

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

I HAVE This Day handed over to Mr. H. TSUDA the Charge of this Branch.

T. HAYASHI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 10th August, 1918. [3308]

## NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having acquired the whole of the houses in Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, are prepared to make arrangements whereby any of their tenants, who desire to do so, may become the owners of the dwellings now in their occupation by purchasing them on the instalment system.

J. M. ALVES & Co.  
[3307]

## NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG invites applications for temporary posts of LECTURERS in the Faculty of Engineering during the Session 1918-19 in the following subjects:—Geometrical Drawing, Machine Drawing, Elementary Materials, Hydraulics. Particulars as to remuneration, etc., can be obtained from the Registrar. [3306]

## WANTED.

SMALL FLAT or BUNGALOW from September onwards.  
Replies, giving full particulars, to—  
Box 3303,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office  
[3303]

## WANTED.

DANISH GENTLEMAN (Married) for many years in British employ. SEEKS responsible position with reliable British or American firm. Could take charge of out-post agency.  
Reply—  
"K.K."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[3303]

## NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS: FOR OVERSEAS.

GRINDLAY & CO.,  
Bankers, 54, PARLIAMENT ST.,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

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Daily Graphic or Daily Mail	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
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Graphic or Illustrated London News	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
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Ladies Pictorial	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Ladies' Pictorial	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
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Lloyd's News or Reynolds	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
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News of the World or People	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
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Teller	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Times, Weekly	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
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# THE WAR.

## ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACK ON WIDE FRONT.

### SATISFACTORY PROGRESS REPORTED.

#### MORE PRISONERS THAN ALLIES KNOW HOW TO DEAL WITH.

## ALLIED FORCES IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.

### PRIME MINISTER REVIEWS WAR SITUATION.

#### Franco-Belgian front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### BLOW DIRECTED AT VON HUITER'S ARMY.

LONDON, August 8th.  
4.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The British heavily attacked at dawn this morning south of the Ancre to where their right rests upon the French, a distance of 12 miles.

The French shortly afterwards took up battle on a prolonged frontal attack southwards for several miles.

The main weight of the blow was directed against von Huitter's Eighteenth Army.

The battle opened with a three minutes bombardment, then a barrage by field-guns and trench-mortars crept forward, the "heavies" concentrating on obstinate points of resistance. Some hundreds of fighting tanks advanced as the infantry waves advanced.

#### MORE PRISONERS THAN WE KNOW HOW TO DEAL WITH.

The enemy were mostly taken by surprise. Our tanks, which crossed the Aves, are working towards more difficult ground in the Luce Valley.

The French also report good progress. Their prisoners admit complete surprise.

Considerable hauls of prisoners, machine-guns and some artillery have already been made.

We are capturing more prisoners than we know how to deal with. Smartness and secrecy of our concentration are the main causes of our initial success.

##### LATER.

We have penetrated so far 4,000 yards.

The captured villages include Avancourt and Demuin, also the heights west of Cerisy and the height southward of Morlancourt.

#### GERMANS DESTROY AISNE BRIDGES.

LONDON, August 8th.  
3.30 p.m.

The latest news is that the Germans are holding the north bank of the Vesle in considerable strength, with many guns.

It is reported they have withdrawn some heavy guns across the Aisne and destroyed some of the Aisne bridges.

The Germans will probably be compelled to abandon the Vesle line if seriously attacked.

Seventy-four German Divisions have been engaged since July 15th.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### BRITISH FOURTH AND FRENCH FIRST ARMIES ATTACK.

LONDON, August 8th.  
1.10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The British Fourth Army and the French First Army, Sir Douglas Haig commanding, attacked on a wide front eastward and south-eastward of Amiens at dawn.

The first reports indicate that the attack is progressing satisfactorily.

#### PROGRESS OF BRITISH PATROLS CONTINUES.

LONDON, August 8th.  
1.15 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's further attacks this morning and afternoon astride the Bray-Corbis road were repulsed, after sharp fighting.

Attempted enemy raids southward of Hamel and south-westward of La Bassée were driven off.

The progress of our patrols eastward of Robecq continued, and our line between the Lawe and Clarence rivers was advanced to a depth of 1,000 yards on a front of nearly five miles.

Our patrols entered the enemy's trenches eastward of Nieppe forest, and captured over 30 prisoners.

##### AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, August 7th.  
11.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—We destroyed five German machines on the 6th inst.

We dropped 24 tons of bombs on railways, aerodromes, and billets. Several direct hits were obtained. All our machines returned.

##### LATEST CABLES.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### FRENCH ATTACK ENEMY.

PARIS, August 8th.

A communiqué states:—At five o'clock this morning we, in conjunction with the British troops, attacked south-east of Amiens.

The attack is developing in favourable conditions.

##### [THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

#### ALLIED SKIRMISHES ACROSS THE VESLE.

PARIS, August 7th.

A Havas Agency message states:—An artillery duel took place and infantry actions were limited to a few successful skirmishes by the Allied forces across the Vesle.

#### GENERAL PETAIN AWARDED MILITARY MEDAL.

PARIS, August 7th.

A Havas Agency message states:—General Petain, Commander of the French Armies, has been granted the Military Medal, the highest distinction for a General.

##### PARIS, August 7th.

A Havas Agency message states:—Generalissimo Foch, who since April 14th has acted as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in France, has just been raised to the dignity of Marshal of France. The decree says:—"When the enemy, by an offensive on a front of 100 kilometres, expected to snatch a decisive victory which meant the enslavement of the World, Marshal Foch defeated him. The pressure on Paris was relieved. Soissons and Chateau Thierry were reconquered, more than 200 villages were delivered, 35,000 prisoners and 700 guns were taken, and the glorious Allied armies moved in a single victorious drive from the banks of the Marne to the banks of the Aisne. Such are the results of the manoeuvre planned by the High Command. The confidence placed by the Republic and the Allies in the victor of the Aisne, while it is stated that Marshal Foch is preparing a fresh advance. It is expected that the next big battle will be won, for the possession of Chemin-des-Dames. When the moment comes the enemy covering forces will assuredly be flung across the Aisne."

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### MARSHAL FOCH PREPARING FOR FRESH ADVANCE.

LONDON, August 7th.  
10.50 p.m.

The situation on the Vesle is developing according to expectations. The enemy is transferring his shattered divisions over the Aisne, while it is stated that Marshal Foch is preparing a fresh advance. It is expected that the next big battle will be won, for the possession of Chemin-des-Dames. When the moment comes the enemy covering forces will assuredly be flung across the Aisne.

Owing to the Crown Prince's complete failure it is now problematic whether Prince Rupprecht's blow against the British will materialise. It will certainly be perilous, if not almost certain to fail.

#### FRENCH LINE ADVANCED.

PARIS, August 8th.  
12.45 a.m.

A communiqué states:—Between the Oise and the Aisne, after a violent bombardment, the enemy attempted two raids near Bailly and Tracy-le Val, but both were repulsed.

East of Braisne the French and Americans crossed the Vesle and established themselves on the north bank, maintaining their positions, despite two violent counter-attacks.

North of Rheims our line was advanced 400 metres between the railways to Reims and Laon.

#### AMERICANS CROSS THE VESLE.

LONDON, August 8th.  
3.05 a.m.

An American official report, issued yesterday, states:—Eastward of Bazoches we crossed the Vesle and gained the Rheims-Soissons highway.

Hostile counter-attacks broke down.

#### THE SECOND VICTORY ON THE MARNE.

LONDON, August 7th.  
7.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this morning and describing the part taken by General Berthelot's Army in the second victory on the Marne, says:—It had never less than 15 enemy divisions opposed to it, and had perhaps the hardest fighting of all. When General Mangin's counter-offensive had transformed the position General Berthelot's object was to endeavour to exploit the situation to the utmost disadvantage of the enemy, and he decided to throw the whole weight of the attack on the eastern edge of the pocket in the direction of Fismes, so that the enemy was constantly threatened with having his rear turned along the Aisne Valley and was forced to accelerate the pace of the retreat. These tactics achieved their object.

The Germans had to abandon everything but their guns, and even a good many of these. In one wood north of the river 200,000 heavy shells were discovered neatly hidden from air observation.

It is not yet possible to count the material captured, which includes thousands of machine-guns, hundreds of *minenwerfer*, and mountains of ammunition for both.

The army now has two complete German field-gun batteries, with the latter's own ammunition. Machine-guns are so plentiful that the Germans seem to have used them at the rate of one machine-gun for two infantrymen.

#### FRENCH AND AMERICAN TROOPS CROSS THE VESLE.

LONDON, August 8th.  
12.20 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, states:—The French and Americans crossed the Vesle east of Braisne, despite enemy resistance, and established themselves on the north bank.

So far there have been only petrol engagements on the north bank of the Vesle.

#### BATTLE MAY BLAZE UP ELSEWHERE.

PARIS, August 8th.

Le Temps says it must not be concluded from the present lull between Soissons and Rheims that the situation has become established. The battle may blaze up elsewhere, and we shall learn before long the plans of Marshal Foch, besides those of the enemy.

#### AMERICAN THIRD ARMY CORPS EULOGISED.

LONDON, August 8th.  
1.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, states:—General Mangin has issued an Army Order to the Third American Army Corps, which says:—"You went into the battle as to a feast. Proceeding, he eulogises the magnificent dash and indomitable tenacity of the Americans, who have won the admiration of their comrades in arms. "You have captured 91 guns, over 7,000 prisoners, immense booty, and reconquered ten kilometres of territory. You have gained complete confidence in your superiority over the enemy. I am proud to have commanded you."

#### Aerial Activities.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIANS BOMB DURAZZO.

LONDON, August 8th.

An Italian Naval communiqué states:—Our seaplanes dropped 600 kilogrammes of bombs on the night of the 2nd inst. and 1,500 yesterday morning on military works and docks at Durazzo, with good effect.

#### Italian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

#### ITALIANS FORCED TO RETIRE.

LONDON, August 8th.

In Albania the Italians were forced to further retire north of Berat, entailing a conformable movement by the French, who are operating on the Italian right. The retirement, which was seven miles deep, has now ceased.

The Allies, who occupy strong positions, still hold Berat.

#### ENEMY COLUMN DISPERSED

LONDON, August 7th.

An Italian official report states:—Our cavalry dispersed an enemy column at Semeni, killing many and capturing 72 prisoners.

#### General.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### "A LANDSDOWNE PEACE."

LONDON, August 8th.

In the House of Commons, replying to the pacifists, Mr. J. M. Robertson, who described himself as a lifelong pacifist, emphasised that peace was impossible until the Allies were able to compel Germany to disarm, after which universal disarmament must follow. A "Landsdowne Peace" would enable Germany to continue her military establishment, compelling all other nations to maintain conscription.

#### BRITISH SOLDIERS' LEAVE

LONDON, August 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson stated that arrangements had been made to give leave to 6,000 men daily from France, 1,000 weekly from Italy, and 1,700 weekly from Salonika. Arrangements were being made as regards Mesopotamia, Egypt and East Africa.

#### ROUMANIA'S SCAPEGOAT.

AMSTERDAM, August 7th.

A message from Jassy states that the Roumanian Chamber has unanimously approved of the prosecution of ex-Premier Count Bratianu in connection with Roumania's entry into the war.

#### WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

LONDON, August 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the law officers of England, Scotland and Ireland are of the opinion that women are not entitled to be candidates for Parliament.

##### [THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

#### DEPRESSION IN GERMAN PRESS.

PARIS, August 7th.

A Havas Agency message states:—Many German papers show signs of depression. Vorwaerts says:—Events in recent days have shattered the illusion that Germany is invincible.

Herr Salzmann, the Vossische Zeitung critic, draws grave attention to the gathering of the clouds in the East. He says:—It is imperative that the Czech-Slovaks' advance be stopped before it reaches the Ukraine.

The Wiener Zeitung admits there can no longer be any question, after the recent statements by British statesmen, that the Allies mean business with the threat of an economic war.

The Weltfreund (Karlsruhe) declares that the Soviet troops would perhaps overcome the Czech-Slovaks if the latter were alone, but they have rallied to their aid all the elements hostile to the Bolsheviks, especially the peasants. The Central Powers must soon expect a change in the Russian situation. The fall of the Bolsheviks can only satisfy the enemies of Germany.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

##### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### PRIME MINISTER'S REVIEW OF THE WAR.

#### BRITISH NAVY'S SPLENDID SERVICES.

LONDON, August 7th.

Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing the war situation, in the House of Commons, said:—Had the British Empire four years ago not decided to throw the whole of its might into the war because international right had been outraged, the whole course of the war would have been different; and the history of the world for generations would have taken a different course.

Mr. Lloyd George eloquently painted the Navy's splendid services at all times, in all weathers, and in all parts of the globe. He declared, amid cheers, that until the Navy were beaten Germany could never triumph. British naval tonnage, including the auxiliary fleet, now totalled 8,000,000 compared with 2,500,000 at the outbreak of the war. British warships steamed 8,000,000 miles in June, excluding the efforts of the Mercantile Marine, which daringly faced similar dangers. In the transportation of American troops, at least 1,300,000 men were engaged in manning and maintaining the British Navy and Mercantile Marine.

Mr. Lloyd George, emphasising the importance of maintaining the strength of the Navy and Mercantile Marine, pointed out that had submarinism succeeded the war would have been ended by the threat of starvation of the Entente. Unless the Allies had been completely triumphant at sea from the outset of the war no effort on land could have saved them. The British Fleet was mainly responsible for the complete triumph on the sea. "Notwithstanding enormous demands on the country's resources for sea-going purposes and essential Allied needs 6,250,000 sailors and soldiers, including pre-war service men, were raised in Great Britain alone, and a similar proportion of the United States' population was called to the colours. This would mean nearly 15,000,000 men. The Dominions had contributed 1,000,000. (Cheers.)"

#### DOMINIONS' VALUABLE AID.

The Prime Minister dwelt upon the valuable aid of the Dominions' Representatives, especially the Prime Ministers, at the Council Boards. He recognised the Dominions' anxiety to see the return of their leaders for the carrying on of their affairs, but he trusted it would be possible for the Representatives to remain some time longer, because their presence would be invaluable at the grave decisions with reference to the coming winter and next year. India had raised 1,250,000 men since the war.

#### GERMAN MISCALCULATIONS.

The Prime Minister proceeded to describe the difficult conditions obtaining at the Front on March 21st, when we were faced by the flower of the German army. The early enemy successes had caused very, very anxious moments, owing to the losses of men and material, and the second German blow might well have overwhelmed the British Army. The Prime Minister showed that the losses were very swiftly replaced, and mentioned the unprecedentedly large number of guns and machine-guns at present in France. A series of German miscalculations regarding the British army had culminated in the British defeating them in two or three of the most sanguinary battles of the war, leaving them in unhealthy salients commanded by our gunfire. It was one of the finest things in tenacious valour in the whole story of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

#### YOUTHFUL BRITONS SAVE THE ALLIES.

Mr. Lloyd George, referring to the loss of 184,000, owing to the great emergency, were sent to France with a few months' training, said the lads were sent straight to the front, where they had to face veterans and victorious troops. No veterans ever fought with more courage and were more steadfast than these lads. (Loud cheers.) We must all be proud of the boys who so upheld the honour of their native land and helped to save the cause of the Allies from disaster. It was remarkable that the Germans had left the British Army alone for three or four months. They would probably come back, but the reason would be that they had failed elsewhere.

#### TRIBUTE TO FRENCH ASSISTANCE.

Mr. Lloyd George paid a warm tribute to the French assistance to the British. He said Marshal Foch had not only forced the enemy to a standstill, but by one of the most brilliant counter-strokes of the war had driven back the enemy. The danger was not over, but he would be a sanguine man on the German General Staff who now thinks that Ludendorff's plan of campaign would succeed in its objective of obtaining a military decision this year.

The Prime Minister emphasised that the Allied success was largely due to the rapidity with which losses were made good and to the American troops who were brought over. These were the essential parts of the German miscalculation.

#### UNITY OF COMMAND.

Mr. Lloyd George, after paying a tribute to the bravery and skill of the American troops, declared that another element of success was the unity of strategic command and Marshal Foch's masterly handling of the reserves. It was too early to predict that the German efforts were exhausted, because the Germans still had a powerful reserve division, but their chances of March 21st would never recur. America's powerful and victorious Army in France would continue to grow until it was nearly, if not quite, as large as the German Army itself. Germany could never again maintain the same number of divisions she previously had. She is now begging Austrian support. Germany's allies were becoming disillusioned about the German invincibility. The economic position of the Central Powers was desperate; their harvest was not good, and they were short of many essentials. Militarily they had passed the height of their endeavours.

#### HELP FOR RUSSIA.

Mr. Lloyd George denied we were behaving in a hostile manner towards Russia. It was always our policy to deal with *de facto* Governments, but it was impossible to ascertain from day to day what is the Government of a single Russian village. Recent events had demonstrated that the Russians resent the German Authority. The Russians were increasingly seeking Allied assistance, and we do not hesitate to render every help to enable their self-emancipation. The Czech-Slovak movement was a most remarkable one. The Czech-Slovaks only desired to leave Russia and come west to fight for the Allies. The Czech-Slovaks did not wish to participate in Russian politics. We had sent ships at the Czech-Slovak request to Vladivostok in order to bring them away, but the Bolsheviks, under German duress, refused to allow the Czech-Slovaks to reach Vladivostok. He dwelt upon this fact because President Wilson's action had been criticised for his decision, in conjunction with the Japanese, to send forces to Vladivostok for the rescue of the Czech-Slovaks from their plight through the organisation of Germans and war prisoners for their interception and capture.

#### THE PROBLEM OF PEACE.

Mr. Lloyd George, dealing with the question of peace, said there were people in every country who regarded any effort to make peace as dishonourable and treasonable. That attitude must steadily be discouraged, and he asked those who only wanted an honourable peace whether this was the moment when such a peace was possible.

Mr. Lloyd George quoted well-known facts to show that the military caste was still predominant in Germany, and that peace was not procurable so long as it remained so. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George said he believed in a League of Nations, but its success would depend upon the conditions under which it was set up. Unless those conditions were favourable the Germans might say they were never defeated militarily, and would have won but for the economic difficulties, for which they would henceforth provide. Every time that a decision came to be taken the Prussian sword would clank at the council table. What was the good of entering peace negotiations under those conditions? (Cheers.) Peace would come when we have demonstrated to the enemy that the power of law was behind the justice which would enforce the League's decision.

#### Naval Activities.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SENTINELS OF THE SEAS

LONDON, August 7th.

A Press Bureau statement, affording an idea of the activities of the British Navy, shows that between the declaration of war and June 30th last the Allies' needs had involved the sea-carriage of 20,000,000 men, 2,000,000 animals, and 110,000,000 tons of naval and military stores. The total losses of men embarked due to enemy action up to April 27th had reached the relatively trivial figure of 3,282.

The transportation of well over 1,000,000 Americans up to July 27th had involved the organisation of 51 British ocean escorts and 333 destroyer escorts, and 40 American ocean escorts and 336 destroyer escorts. In the course of such duties the British escorts steamed over 1,250,000 miles monthly. Patrol vessels engaged in frustrating submarine activities voyaged at least 6,000 miles monthly in home waters.

Evidence of the success in convoying is shown by the fact that of British steam boats exceeding 500 gross tons to and from the United Kingdom on the main overseas routes, of which 93.8 per cent. were convoyed between March and June last, they sustained submarine losses totalling 1.23 per cent. compared with 5.4 per cent. of losses between April and June last year, before convoying was established. Sailings totalling 61,691 were convoyed since May 24 last year, when convoying was introduced.

(Continued on Page 4.)







small percentage of the Indian Moham-  
medans; and no hope could be vainer

small percentage of the Indian Mohammedans; and no hope could be vainer than that the north-western and other military Moslems have the intention of associating themselves with a representative form of government which would compel them to co-operate with the politicians of Hindustan or Southern India. It is only too probable that a concession desired by the latter, and profoundly mistrusted by the former, would have the effect of creating a situation which would necessitate a large and permanent increase of the British military forces in India.

After all, can it be wondered at that Moslems regard democracy as an undesirable thing? In its essence it is contrary to all their traditions, and in its practice among Oriental peoples it has hitherto been uniformly unfortunate. With our curious British inability to realise that institutions which suit us more or less satisfactorily may be inapplicable to peoples of a totally different temper, religion, tradition, and quality of civilisation, we have encouraged and even helped others to impose our ballot-box on certain other great provinces of Islam. The results in Turkey stand out before all the rest to see famine, disease, and the loss of vital energies, and an absolute submission to an alien race, which intends only to exploit the Ottoman domains for her own advantage. In Persia, the overthrow of the old *regime* has brought about a chaos which has no parallel in the world. Central governments—in fact, all governments except the

passed to exist, and she awaits in humiliation the issue of a war in which she has no part or lot to learn the rôle that she is to play henceforward in the family of nations. Even in Egypt we tried the same experiment of building a house with unburned clay, and, though we were able to retrieve the blunder by the action of the General Assembly of Egypt in the matter of the Suez Canal is not a sound state of wisdom. Is it, then, a matter of wonder that the vigorous and unswerving Moslems in India should not take any part in the agitation-carried on for the extension of constitutional government to themselves and their despised Hindu neighbours?

The conclusion that seems reasonable in these hasty legislations is of all things to be avoided, and that a very much greater volume of assent to any new scheme than has yet been secured should be obtained from those to whom it is to be applied. Care for those who are unable to care for themselves, and a vigilant provision against the indirect dangers which may be the result of deranging the political atmosphere of India, must characterise every clause of the new proposals. The domination of the caste system makes any real delegation of autonomy impossible, and the invincible hostility existing between Hindus and Mohammedans renders it imperative that the ultimate rights of government in all matters Imperial and local shall remain without delegation in the hands of the British Government, and that the initiative and decision of local government shall be to-day, if it may seem, said that in any matter

concerned with the internal welfare of the masses of India, the advice and counsel of the native chiefs, whether through the medium of a Council of Princes or by some less official channel, should be sought and most carefully considered. In return they should be encouraged to extend the sense of responsible citizenship among their subjects by such gradual steps as may be suited to each individual case. The question of elementary education should be dealt with strongly, especially among the Mohammedan classes. Finally, wide powers of revision should be provided for a full reconsideration of any part of the new scheme after it has been in operation for a period of years, and experience has shown us the weak points—and they will be many—even the best-intentioned scheme that can now be devised. The interest of the many nations and religions of the Continent of India.—*Daily Telegraph*.

and live! But food is of many kinds, and "One-man's food is another man's poison." Yet how ignorant most of us are concerning the elementary facts of food and nutrition! We eat what we like, what appeals to our palate, instead of selecting our food intelligently and with proper regard to the various needs of our bodies.

By so doing we not only waste money, but lessen our physical and mental efficiency, even if we do not bring upon ourselves the pains and penalties which

digestion, biliousness, and kindred disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Remember, it is not what you eat, but what you *digest*, that nourishes your body and keeps you strong and healthy.

Unless food is converted by the digestive processes into a condition in which it can be absorbed into the system—muscles, bones, nerves and brain—are slowly but surely starved. Food in such a case is indeed sometimes positively harmful. "It hinders instead of helps, weakens instead of strengthens. How? Because it ferments in the stomach or intestines. Impurities are given off which enter their way into the blood and affect disastrously the whole body.

If you would get full value from the food you eat, you must see to it that your digestive organs are always equal to the work you give them to do. Now and then, from one cause or another, they may lose tone. At such times, you will find it better to save a shilling or two on food and spend it on Mother's Siegel's Syrup than to pile up misery for yourself by continuing to eat more than your weakened organs can digest.

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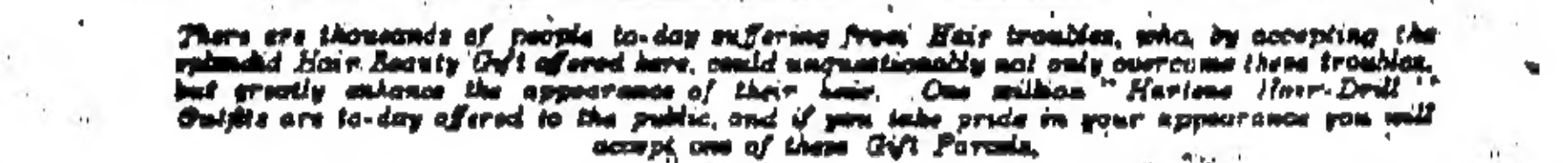
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## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—

Address	From
Honjuro	Tokio
Leahy, Benan Hotel	Shanghai
Leahy, Benan Hotel	Shanghai
Kamo Madono, Matsubara Hotel	Osaka
Choyhwang, Care Kengshan	Shanghai
Yuenchinghong, c/o Zungling	Shanghai
Chongseong	Shanghai
Tamura, Matsubara	Osaka
Laihuachan, Sheng Hotel	Amoy
Florida, Yauker, Hongkong Hotel	Yokohama
Huangyungshan Co., Shulom	Kaijo
Cherry, Hongkong Hotel	Shanghai
Gibbs	Peking
Chengching, Tanspatal	Shanghai
Zetang, c/o Kungwo	Shanghai
Sei, Sunghongkong	Shanghai
Koryu, Nankokowai	Matui
Bark, Hongkong Hotel	Kobe
Zungling	Shanghai
Zungling, c/o Tansu Hotel	Shanghai
De Vaux Road	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—

Address	From
Breuer	Cincinnati
Diethelm	Hankow

## CHURCH SERVICES

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.  
11th Sunday after Trinity, 11th August, 1918.  
Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.). Service, Adams and Marbeck; Hymns, 208, 323, 319, 334 and 551. Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Ferial; Psalms, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.  
11th Sunday after Trinity, 11th August, 1918.  
Holy Communion at 8.15. Morning Prayer at 11. Responses, Ferial; Psalms, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957,



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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, OBLAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SWATOW and PANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 11th Aug. 10 A.M.	
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 11th Aug. 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 11th Aug. Noon.	
NEWCHANG	"PAOTING"	On 11th Aug. Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"SINKANG"	On 13th Aug. 3 P.M.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Lights and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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AND RETURN.

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"HAILING" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 20th Aug. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
Colombo	10th Noon	Str. from Colombo	11th	London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS  
(Non-Transshipment),  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
The Intermediate	about	about	about	about

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents of lading.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DRUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to—

P. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU ... 12,600 tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
	IYO MARU ... 12,330 tons	4th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,500 tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 tons	14th Sept. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

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Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

‡ SUWA MARU ... Wed. 14th Aug. at 11 A.M.  
† FUSHIMI MARU ... Wed. 11th Sept. at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

Telephone 252 and 253.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
H. MORI, Manager

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	SUN, 18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	THURS, 25th Aug.
TENYO MARU	23,000	SUN, 8th Sept.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 5th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the OCEANIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
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NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Papei Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 3rd Sept. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

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FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 11th Aug. at Noon.  
"JOSEPH MARU" ... MONDAY, 12th Aug. at 9 A.M.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 15th Aug. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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SAN FRANCISCO  
via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 11th. "CHINA" August 21st.

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Ice House Street. Tel. 1942.



